United Nations A/64/653

General Assembly

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Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 23
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the note of protest dated 2 February 2010 submitted by the Government of the Republic of Argentina to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, rejecting the British attempt to authorize hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities in areas of the Argentine continental shelf around the Malvinas Islands under the illegitimate occupation of the United Kingdom (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this note and its annex to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 23.

(Signed) Jorge **Argüello**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-23264 (E) 090210 110210

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Annex to the letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

2 February 2010

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of the Argentine Republic presents its compliments to the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and wishes to refer to the drilling activities which are about to begin to the north of the Malvinas Islands.

In this regard, the Government of the Argentine Republic firmly rejects the British attempt to authorize the carrying out of hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation activities in the area of the Argentine continental shelf under illegitimate British occupation.

The unilateral act subject of this protest follows, besides, the succession of British unilateral acts which led the Argentine Government, among other reasons, to terminate as of 27 March 2007 the Argentine-British Joint Statement on "Cooperation on Off-Shore Activities in the Southwest Atlantic" agreed under the sovereignty formula on 27 September 1995, which referred to the exploitation of hydrocarbons in the area subject to the sovereignty dispute.

This new unilateral act by the United Kingdom is incompatible with what has been established by resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6, 40/21, 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25 of the United Nations General Assembly, all of which recognize the existence of the sovereignty dispute referred to as the "Question of the Malvinas Islands" and call on the Governments of the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the dispute. In particular, it is incompatible with resolution 31/49, which calls on the two parties to refrain from taking decisions that would imply introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the islands are going through the process recommended by the resolutions of the United Nations.

The Argentine Government reiterates to the British Government all expressions of rejection on this matter, among others the press release of 18 September 1992 against the British unilateral decision to open a tender for prospecting areas of the Argentine continental shelf; the note of 17 December 1992 whereby the Argentine Government reiterated the press release referred to; and the note of 5 October 2000 formally protesting the British attempt to enact legislation on exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in the areas of the Argentine continental shelf.

The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty rights over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas which are an integral part of its national territory.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship of the Argentine Republic avails itself of the opportunity to reiterate to the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the assurances of its highest consideration.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda item 17
The situation in Afghanistan

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Istanbul Statement adopted on 26 January 2010 at the end of the Regional Summit on Afghanistan, which was held on 26 January 2010 in Istanbul (see annex).

I would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 17, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ertuğrul **Apakan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-23191 (E) 090210

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Annex to the letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Istanbul Statement: Friendship and Cooperation in the "Heart of Asia"

We the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the President of the Republic of Turkey, the First Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Special Representative of the President and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan have met in Istanbul on 26 January 2010 upon the invitation of the Republic of Turkey and agreed on the following statement.

The Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, the Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Minister of State of the United Arab Emirates, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Secretary General of the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Executive Director of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia, the senior representatives of the United States of America, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, the United Nations, the European Union, and NATO joined them at their meeting in Istanbul as observers.

The shared vision

Forming the very heart of Asia, Afghanistan is a country whose present and future is inseparably bound with those of its neighbourhood.

The vital element of regional peace and stability is a safe, secure, stable and prosperous Afghanistan, which, in turn can be ensured within a regional framework that reflects friendship and cooperation.

Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries have been moulded by intensive mutual exchanges and interactions throughout history. Our cultures, populations and languages are profoundly intertwined. Rich human potential, cultural depth and promising economic potential are shared by us all. Similarly, several of the risks and challenges we face are also shared. Threats such as all forms of terrorism, extremism and all aspects related to illicit narcotic drugs are interlinked and affect all of our countries.

The success of one regional country in standing up against challenges positively reverberates in neighbouring countries, while shortcomings also afflict the neighbours. We are convinced that our region as a whole should take determined and coordinated action to address the complex challenges that characterise the contemporary regional environment.

This is equally true for the economic potential of our countries and for the attainment of a prosperous future for our countries. Enhanced and effective regional cooperation in key fields such as trade and transit, transport and energy would exponentially benefit not only Afghanistan but indeed all of our countries and peoples.

Regional cooperation starts from the region. It has great potential. It is effective when it is regionally owned, steered and governed in a sincere, transparent and constructive manner, bringing positive synergy.

In the region that surrounds Afghanistan we aim to weave a rich, positive, and progressive mosaic of initiatives and efforts that each shoulders a part of the common task to ensure peace, stability and prosperity.

The bonds between us constitute a strong basis to establish a consensus underwriting a code of conduct that is based on fundamental principles of good neighbourly relations.

Our solidarity today with Afghanistan will be a facilitator and a test for the irrevocable establishment of timeless friendship and cooperation in our region.

Principles of cooperation

In order to fulfil the foregoing vision for the region that finds Afghanistan at its core we:

Note that the invitation for this Summit was issued by Turkey which acted on the Joint Statement Adopted at the Conclusion of the Third Trilateral Summit on 1 April 2009 among Afghanistan, Pakistan and Turkey which stated that the "Presidents of Afghanistan and Pakistan requested the Turkish President to organize in Turkey a regional summit that would underline their political will to enhance cooperation on regional issues";

Reaffirm our strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and national unity of Afghanistan and of each other;

Reiterate our commitment to continued support for the Government and people of Afghanistan as they develop their country, reconstruct their economy, and further improve their human capital;

Support the ongoing efforts of the Afghan Government and the international community to address its development needs;

Support the program that is set out by the President of Afghanistan with his inaugural speech on 19 November 2009;

Support, therefore, the Afghan national process of reconciliation and reintegration in accordance with the Constitution of Afghanistan in a way that is Afghan-led and -driven;

Recognize the interconnected nature of the challenges Afghanistan is facing and the fact that no neighbouring country is immune from them;

Recall the Kabul Declaration on Good-Neighbourly Relations of 2002, as well as the objectives and principles laid therein, including the shared determination to defeat terrorism, extremism and narco-trafficking, common desire for peace and stability in the region, and the commitment to constructive and supportive bilateral relationships based on the principles of territorial integrity, mutual respect, friendly relations, cooperation and non-interference in each other's internal affairs;

Underscore the key significance of the immediate neighbours of Afghanistan for promoting peace stability and prosperity;

Reaffirm that sustainable progress on security, governance and development is mutually reinforcing;

To enhance the coordinating role of the United Nations/UNAMA and increase the Afghan ownership, urge the contributors to provide as much transparency as possible in their assistance efforts;

Stress the importance of a comprehensive approach which should include regional cooperation as an indispensable pillar in addressing the challenges in Afghanistan and beyond;

Recall the existence of various processes aimed at contributing to enhanced cooperative ties among regional countries, including among others the Trilateral Summit processes among Turkey, Afghanistan, Pakistan; among Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan; among Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan; among Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan; among Tajikistan, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Russian Federation and among the Russian Federation, Pakistan and Afghanistan; the Regional Economic Cooperation Conferences on Afghanistan (RECCA); the Special Conference on Afghanistan convened under the auspices of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in March 2009;

Welcome these processes that add substance and value to regional cooperation and are mutually reinforcing;

Pledge therefore to give strong emphasis and further impetus to the ongoing regional cooperation endeavours;

Acknowledge that terrorism poses a common challenge that could only be addressed through concerted efforts;

Aim to reinforce efforts in countering terrorism, extremism, illicit narcotics production and trafficking, drug abuse, organized crime and trafficking in human beings;

Commit to deepen cooperation to prevent cross-border illegal flow of weapons, production and trafficking of narcotics and precursors, and trans-national organized crime, by among other means, strengthening national capacities to address these challenges;

Emphasize the need to address the situation of refugees by creating conditions within Afghanistan conducive to the safe, voluntary, gradual and dignified return and settlement of Afghan refugees in Afghanistan with the support of the international community;

Commit to coordinating work with a view to underpinning economic and human capital development and security at the national and regional levels;

Agree to enhance region-wide connectivity through the establishment and further development of trade and transit, energy and transport corridors and to encourage participation of their private sectors in regional development programmes including through joint ventures;

Agree to give impetus to project-based cooperation in the areas of trade, energy, transport, industry, mining, agriculture, livestock and environment;

Remain ready to use our membership in various international and regional organizations and participation in various processes in fulfilment of our shared vision and principles as set out above;

Call on the international community to recognize and give strong support to our regional cooperation objectives and projects, and;

Stress the central and impartial role of the UN in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan.

As we cooperate with regard to supporting Afghanistan in its rightful quest for peace, security and prosperity, we agree on the following:

(a) Establish a Minds Platform that would bring together selected members of academia, media, and think-tanks. Turkey has offered to host the first meeting of the Minds Platform in 2010;

(b) Work towards Regional Capacity Building Programmes in selected areas that would bring together senior officials of relevant national institutions with a view to promoting joint training dialogue and activities;

(c) Organize natural disaster response simulation exercises;

(d) Commission a joint expert study to foster targeted projects on job creation, and infrastructure building;

(e) Organize a joint cultural exhibition to highlight commonalities as well as cooperation among countries and peoples of the region.

We agree to meet annually and as appropriate.

We express our deep gratitude to H.E. Mr. Abdullah Gül, President of the Republic of Turkey for hosting the Regional Summit and facilitating the adoption of this Statement.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fourth session
Agenda items 14 and 18

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to ongoing violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia, recorded for the month of January 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 18, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative

10-23197 (E) 110210

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Annex to the letter dated 3 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the military forces of the Republic of Armenia[a] in the month of January 2010

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
3 January	1935-1950 1935-1950 2300-2345	One	Jojugmarjanli village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
4 January	0115-0130	Three	Ashagi Abdulrahmanli, Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Seyidahmadli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
5 January	0010-0025	Five	Garakhanbayli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2110-2120		Sarijali village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2005-2030 2240-2310 2310-2330		Horadiz, Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdulrahmanli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
6 January	0910-0917 2030-2045	Two	Unknown heights, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2245-2300 2310-2325		Garakhanbayli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
7 January	0450-0500	One	Chilaburt village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

[a] Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under the occupation by the Republic of Armenia or close to fire point areas.

Date	Time	Duration	Fire point area	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
8 January	0030-0110 0120-0135	Five	Garakhanbaylı and Ashagi Abdulrahmanli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1200-1210		Berkaber village, Noyanberyan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1330-1340		Garagashli village, Agdam region	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1920-1950		Horadiz village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
10 January	1145-1150	Five	Azamut village, Ijevan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1120-1130		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1145-1150		Unknown heights, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1600-1615		Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2355-0000		Kangarli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
11 January	1534-1540	Two	Yanagchal mountain near the Noyenberyan region, Armenia	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1030-1055		Horadiz village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
12 January	1830-1835 1930-1950 2100-2105 2125-2134	One	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
13 January	1135-1144	Five	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
	1655-1715 2135-2145		Tapgaragoyunlu village and areas in the Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1809-1830		Jojugmarjanli village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2100-2110		Unknown heights, Gazakh region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2130-2210 2310-2315		Gorgan village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
14 January	0905-0920	Two	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1920-1930		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	Elshan Idman Sahmarov, a 19-year old soldier of the Azerbaijani Army, was killed
15 January	1800-1810	Two	Gulustan village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2000-2020		Horadiz village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
16 January	0100-0130 0200-0230	Three	Javahirli, Sarijali and Shurabad villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
17 January	1545-1550	Two	Yusifjanli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1810-1820 1920-1940 2240-2255		Jojugmarjanli village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
19 January	1545-1550	Four	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2135-2140		Kangarli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2150-2200 2335-2350		Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Garakhanbayli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
20 January	0050-0110	Five	Ashagi Abdulrahmanli and Garakhanbayli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2100-2115		Ashagi Abdurahmanli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2130-2155		Unknown heights, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	0115-0125		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
21 January	0205-0250	Four	Tagibayli village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1155-1200 1235-1300 1655-1720		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2100-2140		Ashagi Abdurahmanli village, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1210-1216		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
22 January	1630-1645	Four	Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

Date	*Time*	*Direction*	*Fire point area*	*Weapons used*	*Casualties and damages*
	2130-2135 2215-2220		Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2135-2155 2230-2300		Garakhanbayli and Horadiz villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
23 January	0015-0035 0315-0335	Two	Garakhanbayli and Horadiz villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
24 January	0915-0925 1630-1645	Three	Yusifjanli, Cavahirli and Kangarli villages, Aghdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2200-2205		Tapgaragoyunlu and Gulustan villages, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1925-1930 2250-2300 2340-2355		Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurrahmanli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
25 January	0045-0100	Six	Garakhanbayli and Ashagi Abdurrahmanli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1430-1435 1905-1915		Kangarli and Sarijali villages, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1420-1440		Unknown heights, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1701-1715 2105-2115		Giziloba village, Tartar region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
26 January	1420-1440 1615-1625 2100-2130 2220-2235	Two	Ashagi Abdurahmanli and Garakhanbayli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

Date	Time	Direction	Fire point area	Weapons used	Casualties and damages
27 January	0730-0750 0740-0815 0810-0830 2000-2010	Five	Garakhanbayli, Ashagi Abdurahmanli and Gorgan villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1850-1900		Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1920-1940		Sarijali village, Agdam region		
28 January	2045-2150	Four	Kurapatkino village, Khojavand region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2050-2055		Marzili village, Agdam region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	2110-2120 2115-2130 2105-2120		Horadiz and Gorgan villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
29 January	1320-1340	Four	Mehdili village, Jabrayil region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
	1320-1340 2315-2340		Horadiz, Ashagi Abdurahmanli and Ashagi Sayidahmadli villages, Fuzuli region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—
31 January	0015-0045 0545-0550 1745-1800 2135-2230	Three	Tapgaragoyunlu village, Goranboy region; Sarijali and Yusifjanli villages, Agdam region; and Gapanli village, Terter region, Azerbaijan	Firearm and machine gun	—

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Agenda item 15
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 2 February 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and further to my letter No. 178A/10 of 1 February 2010, I should like to inform you that Israeli enemy forces, having abducted Lebanese citizen Rabi' Muhammad Zahra on 31 January 2010, on the outskirts of the village of Kafr Shuba, took him to one of their military posts in the occupied Shab'a Farms. There, in flagrant violation of the relevant international laws, they interrogated and tortured him and subjected him to a severe beating, which caused substantial scarring on his face and neck. The Israeli enemy forces released him at 0200 hours on Monday, 1 February 2010.

On the same day, the command of the Lebanese Armed Forces, Guidance Directorate, issued the following statement:

> "At 0200 hours on Monday, 1 February 2010, Lebanese citizen Rabi' Muhammad Zahra was released. He had been abducted by an Israeli enemy patrol yesterday afternoon near Mazra'at Bastarah on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba. He was handed over to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) at the Naqurah crossing, and was then transferred to the Lebanese Armed Forces. While held captive, he was beaten, as can be seen from the marks on his face and neck."

Reference was also made to the fact that a joint military commission, comprising officers from the Lebanese Armed Forces and UNIFIL had, on 1 February 2010, inspected the place from which Rabi' Muhammad Zahra had been abducted by Israeli enemy forces on the previous day, which was near Mazra'at Bastarah on the outskirts of Kafr Shuba. The commission requested Zahra, who had been released in the early hours of 1 February 2010, to accompany it to the place from which he had been abducted, in order to demonstrate that he had been taken from within liberated Lebanese territory. Zahra stated that the Israelis had beaten him until he lost consciousness. He was taken, bleeding heavily, to one of their posts in the occupied Shab'a Farms. When he regained consciousness, he was brutally interrogated.

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My Government considers this incident to be a serious violation of the sovereignty of my country that merits the most severe condemnation on the basis of the principles and provisions of international law and norms.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda item 15 and as an official document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative